United Nations E/ICEF/2014/P/L.13*

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
19 August 2014

Original: English/French/Spanish

For action

United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Second regular session 2014
9-12 September 2014
Item 5 (b) of the provisional agenda**

Country programme document***

Ecuador

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Ecuador is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval. The Executive Board is requested to approve the aggregate indicative budget of $3,788,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $13,212,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2015 to 2018.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 3 September 2014.
** E/ICEF/2014/14.
*** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on a draft version that was shared with them 12 weeks before the 2014 second regular session of the Executive Board.

14-59464 (E) 040914

Please recycle

Programme rationale

1. While considerable strides have been made in reducing inequity, Ecuador, like the other countries in the region, still faces the challenge of inequality and has shown a firm determination to deal with the challenge through equity-oriented policies and programmes.

2. The population of Ecuador in 2014 is estimated at 16 million, with 5.9 million under the age of 18. The Population and Housing Census 2010 shows that 7 per cent of the population is indigenous, 7.2 per cent Afro-Ecuadorian, 7.4 per cent Montubian, 6.1 per cent white, 71.9 per cent mestizo and 0.4 per cent 'other'.

3. Although Ecuador is considered an upper-middle-income country, according to the World Bank (as of December 2013), 25.6 per cent of the population is considered to be in 'income poverty' and 8.6 per cent in extreme poverty. When looking beyond national averages, these indicators worsen for certain areas or populations. For example, income poverty among indigenous and Montubian peoples is 51.1 per cent and 44.2 per cent, respectively, much higher than the national average or the index for whites (14.3 per cent). However, Ecuador is one of the few countries that have managed to improve equity: the Gini coefficient stood at 0.485 as of December 2013, compared to 0.550 in 2007.

4. In terms of multidimensional poverty (which goes beyond measuring poverty only in monetary terms to viewing it from a rights perspective, analysing child deprivation as a result of gaps in access to rights), In its report "Social Panorama of Latin America", published in 2013, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean indicates that, in 2011, 40.7 per cent of the children and adolescents were living in situations of multidimensional poverty and 15.1 per cent in extreme multidimensional poverty. The Government has taken multidimensional poverty and its inter-generational manifestations as the bases for its poverty eradication strategy.

5. Ecuador has made significant progress in fulfilling the rights of children, adolescents and women. With respect to the Millennium Development Goals, the national averages show considerable progress. However, challenges remain regarding malnutrition, neonatal mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS, as well as the reduction of inequality gaps by ethnicity, income, gender, life cycle, place of residence and disability. For example, the latest data on chronic malnutrition in under-fives shows a prevalence of 25.3 per cent; among indigenous peoples this percentage rises to 42.3 per cent. On the other hand, problems of overweight and obesity have also begun to affect Ecuadorian children reaching 8.6 per cent in under-fives and 29.9 per cent in those aged 5-11. Among adolescents aged 15-19, the rate of overweight and obesity was 26 per cent.

6. According to the National Information System of the National Secretariat for Planning and Development, under-five and infant mortality rates continue to decline (having fallen from 20.4 and 14.7 in 2005 to 13.7 and 10.1 per 1,000 live births, respectively, in 2011). The neonatal mortality rate shows a more moderate decrease, falling from 7.5 to 6.1 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2011. In 2013, however, the provinces of Pichincha (the second-most populous) had a rate of 9 per 1,000 live births, while for Loja the figure was 3.8. On the other hand, Cotopaxi (22.4) and Chimborazo (20.7), with significant indigenous populations, recorded the highest rates of under-five mortality. Maternal mortality shows an increase from 41 per 100,000 live births in 2005 to 70.4 in 2011. This is explained in part by an improvement in registration. However, the Amazonian provinces of Sucumbíos and Zamora Chinchipe have maternal mortality ratios that are more than double the national average (with 167.3 and 143.3, respectively). Adolescent pregnancy is a contributing factor

in the incidence of maternal mortality. Ecuador has one of the highest rates of adolescent pregnancy in Latin America, as 16.9 per cent of adolescent women aged 15-19 and 0.6 per cent of those aged 12-14 are mothers. The Commitment to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, signed by Ecuador in 2013, constitutes an opportunity to accelerate the reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality, with a special focus on adolescent girls and an equity perspective.

7. Of the 1.7 million children under 5, only one third attend child development or early education programmes. Support to early childhood development a priority for State policy, and the Ministry of Social Development Coordination and the Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion are focused on the national goal of guaranteeing comprehensive development for children under 5, with a multi- and inter-sectoral perspective. Approximately 10 per cent of children under 5 are not registered at birth, although among Afro-Ecuadorians this figure reaches to 30 per cent, according to the Observatory of the Rights of Children and Adolescents (ODNA) in 2010. Additionally, children under 5 are disproportionally represented among children without parental care living in institutions.

8. The net attendance rates for basic education (for 5 to 14 years) and upper-secondary school (for 15 to 17 years) continue to improve. In middle basic schools (for 9 to 11 years) the rate increased from 79.6 per cent in 2010 to 82.9 per cent (84.3 per cent for girls, 81.6 per cent for boys) in 2013, while in upper basic schools (for 12 to 14 years) it increased from 72.2 per cent to 77.3 per cent (79.1 per cent for girls, 75.71 for boys) in the same period. In upper-secondary schools, it increased from 59.4 per cent to 65.8 per cent (65.7 per cent for girls, 65.9 per cent for boys) between 2010 and 2013. Inequalities remain, however, especially in upper-secondary and even more when the information is disaggregated by ethnicity and geographic location. For example, for the Montubian group the net rate of upper-secondary school attendance was 39.4 per cent. In 2013, the rate in the lowest economic quintile was 56 per cent, while it was 80.3 per cent for the wealthiest quintile. In 2013, more than 200,000 children and adolescents aged between 5 and 17 were estimated to be excluded from the education system. In addition, the Situation of the Rights of Children and Adolescents in Ecuador by the Observatory on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (based on data from the 2010 census), shows a considerable number of over-age-for-grade children and adolescents in the school system. Also, there were approximately 360,000 child workers aged from 5 to 17 in 2012, representing 8.56 per cent of this age group. It increases to 29 per cent amongst indigenous children, and 56 per cent of all child workers are associated to hazardous activities. Although the highest child labour prevalence occurs amongst adolescents aged 15 to 17, the group aged 5 to 14 represents 58 per cent of all working children.

9. The persistence of social norms and behavioural patterns that contribute to violence, including acceptance of corporal physical punishment as a form of discipline, represents an important barrier to building protective environments that promote overall development of children and adolescents. In schools, some 56 per cent of all sixth grade students have been victims of some episode of violence, and 27 per cent of the children and adolescents aged 6-17 declared having been physically assaulted by teachers. Among those aged 5- 17, 44 per cent were subjected to violence and abuse at home. Approximately half of the deaths of adolescents, between 1997 and 2009, were due to accidents, homicides and self-inflicted wounds, including suicides. In 10 provinces in the Sierra and the Amazon areas, the main cause of death was suicide, while it was homicide in Guayas, Esmeraldas and Sucumbíos. Adolescents in conflict with the law are provided with custodial and incipient non-custodial measures. According to the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Religion in 2014, 758 adolescents aged 12-18 are detained in 11 specialized centres and another 156 benefit

from alternative measures, mainly in large urban areas. Violence has a gender dimension as well. In general, 6 out of 10 women have been victims of gender-based violence at some point in their lives.

10. Ecuador has reviewed and restructured the National Protection System in order to adopt an intergenerational approach that is inclusive of various population groups. Furthermore, relevant recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child related to ensuring a monitoring mechanism and coordination body with a specific focus on child rights will be addressed at both national and local levels.

11. Ecuador is susceptible to natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis) and other humanitarian situations. There exist capacities and mechanisms for the prevention and mitigation of disasters at both national and local levels, and UNICEF will continue to strengthen strategic capacities for preparation and response to emergencies.

12. Lessons learned from the programme cooperation for 2010 to 2014 include: to close the gaps of inequality and overcome the bottlenecks and barriers impeding the full realization of the rights of children and adolescents, an integrative approach must be adopted that is inter-sectoral, multisectoral and inter-functional, in line with the national planning priorities. To this end, national partners will be able to count on the added value of UNICEF specialized technical assistance and the promotion of exchanges of experiences, knowledge, innovation and horizontal and triangular cooperation in the global and regional networks regarding children and adolescents. Also, in order to achieve the expected results, all sectors of society need to participate and show commitment. To this end, UNICEF will continue supporting partnerships between the public and private sectors, civil society, academia and other actors.

13. This inter-sectoral, multi-sectoral and inter-functional vision is incorporated comprehensively in the country programme, in this way responding to UNICEF's mandate, the agreements established in the UNDAF, and the commitments of the Paris, Accra and Busan instruments on the effectiveness of development cooperation.

14. Both the UNDAF and the country programme of 2015-2018 are intended to be living and dynamic instruments that respond to the country priorities and adjust to changing and emerging situations. In this way, the programme aims to achieve a better alignment with the national planning process and stronger national ownership, while promoting greater coherence, efficiency and optimization of resources.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The overall objective of the country programme is to support national efforts oriented to universal fulfilment of the rights of children, adolescents and women and the full development of their capacities. Emphasis will be placed on reducing the disparities and inequities in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and their statutory bodies, the Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, and the National Plan for Good Living. The country programme is aligned with the National Strategy for the Eradication of Poverty, the Agendas for Equality, the Sectoral Social Development Agenda and the various sectoral strategies. It is also aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2015-2018, and responds to key elements of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017.

16. The UNDAF proposes to contribute to national priorities, such as to increase access and assure attendance and quality in education; reduce maternal and neonatal mortality; improve nutrition; combat child poverty and all forms of violence and discrimination throughout the life cycle, and promote adolescent development and participation. To achieve these goals, with a gender perspective and taking into consideration social and cultural practices, programmes and initiatives will take an equity approach, targeting those living in situations of the greatest vulnerability and their specific generational deprivations (see paragraph 21).

17. Within the UNDAF, the programme focuses particularly on Results Group 2 ("Reduction of inequity gaps for cohesion, inclusion and quality of life"), and contributes to the Direct Outcome/Results Groups 1 and 3 that include, respectively, consolidation of citizen participation to reinforce the guarantees of rights and eradication of all forms of discrimination and violence. From these direct outcome/ results groups, contributions will also be made to complement Outcome 4 related to emergency preparedness and response and risk management, and Outcome 5 related to eradication of child labour and policy dialogue for promotion of socio-educational policies and legislation for socio-economic inclusion of youth and adolescents.

18. With a comprehensive and inter-generational approach, the programme's contribution to eradication of multidimensional child poverty emerges as an overarching goal. Specific attention is paid to three critical issues: (a) reduction of disparities in areas such as maternal-child health with emphasis on neonatal mortality, maternal mortality and malnutrition; (b) access to and adequate services for early childhood care and development; and (c) inclusive education of good quality for all, including preschool-aged children, and access to secondary education for children from the age of 15, where the determining factors for age-for-grade distortion and inequalities between urban and rural populations or among ethnic groups constitute barriers and bottlenecks to be overcome.

19. The programme is structured in four components at the level of outcomes: (a) maternal-child health and nutrition; (b) inclusive education and equity; (c) social inclusion and equality; and (d) protection from all forms of violence, and adolescent development.

20. Expected results will be geared toward: (a) overcoming the barriers to the universal realization of fundamental rights, with a specific focus on the most excluded children and adolescents, as a mechanism for overcoming poverty and discrimination; (b) ensuring equal developmental opportunities to all children and adolescents through effective social inclusion, social protection and participation mechanisms; and (c) changing pertinent social norms and behaviours to generate protective environments and eradicate the causes of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect throughout the life cycle.

21. Strategically the programme aims to contribute towards strengthening of national capacities for the implementation of multi-dimensional and inter-sectoral approaches to guaranteeing realization of child rights, with an emphasis on innovative approaches in those territories with the greatest vulnerability. Supporting national equity policies and efforts, specific groups of children and adolescents will be prioritized, such as those living in peri-urban barrios and remote rural areas, the indigenous boys and girls living in the Sierra and Amazonian regions, the Afro-Ecuadorian and indigenous in the Coast and Northern Border areas, and children with disabilities. A special focus will be on children and adolescents, particularly girls, in the case of specific vulnerabilities such as sexual abuse, gender-based violence or exploitation.

22. There are four programme components, described below.

Mother-infant health and nutrition

23. In the framework of the Commitment to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, this will give priority to efforts toward reducing neonatal and maternal mortality, and eradicating chronic malnutrition, especially among the indigenous peoples with the highest incidence of chronic malnutrition and infant and maternal mortality. The main bottlenecks to be addressed are: (a) insufficient quality and cultural relevance of health services for infant and maternal mortality, including gender- and age-sensitive programmes, and (b) the deficient quality of diets, in the case of malnutrition. Therefore, the programme will contribute mainly to strengthening capacities of health workers and promotion of breastfeeding and quality complementary feeding, particularly for children under 2. This will include the use of communication for development strategies and education to change harmful behaviour and practices. Similarly, overweight and obesity will be addressed through awareness-raising and promotion of healthy nutritional practices. In this regard the programme will support national multisectoral policies and an adolescent-friendly approach in health policies and services, for instance, those focused on preventing adolescent pregnancy.

Inclusive education and equity

24. Under the framework of the global strategy of Education for All and the regional strategy on Educative Goals 2021, this will contribute to the re-orientation of educational services and exchange of experiences and good practices to improve the quality of national education and increase opportunities for access and retention, in the national framework of the Organic Law on Intercultural Education. It will also contribute to the following goals: (a) identify and design extracurricular activities to help reinforce learning results in the classroom and other educational spaces; (b) develop learning and advocacy materials that link school to the family and promote beneficial changes in socio-cultural patterns to enable the overall development of children and adolescents; and (c) develop capacities in the areas of human rights and gender equality among education personnel. Specific strategies will be adopted to target out-of-school adolescents through policy dialogue and advocacy, focusing on those excluded from the education system, such as adolescent parents and young workers, and also adolescents who are at risk of exclusion for performance underachievement.

25. In the area of comprehensive early childhood development, the programme will support governmental actions to adopt inter-sectoral models, methods and tools for effective management of early childhood development, especially regarding follow-up and monitoring; preparation of quality standards for services; training through innovative modalities; and greater use of technology and mass communication media.

Social inclusion and equality

26. This component and its contribution to eradication of multidimensional child poverty will support national policies, agendas and strategies in matters of inter-generational equality, eradication of poverty, and social protection. It will advocate greater public spending at both national and local levels, as well as specific emphasis on children and adolescents, especially the marginalized. Special attention will be paid to following up on the recommendations related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, including advocacy for ratification of its third Optional Protocol, and that of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The

component also will contribute towards generation, analysis and use of disaggregated data, including by sex, on social inclusion, multidimensional child poverty and discrimination, to advocate for the "Good Living" of children and adolescents, with an equity approach. Support will be provided for national efforts to guarantee a multisectoral and adolescent-friendly approach in policies and services. Specific strategies related to promoting adolescent social inclusion will include creation of opportunities for their participation in dialogue and decision-making processes related to the realization of their rights and policy priorities, such as education, health, culture, leisure, sports, and information and communication technologies.

Protection from violence, and adolescent development

27. This component will support national policies oriented to preventing and eradicating all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, abuse and exploitation of children and adolescents. The programmatic strategies will focus on strengthening the national systems, mechanisms and capacities for generating protective environments for children and adolescents. It will also devote efforts to an effective and multisectoral management of addressing violence throughout the life cycle in a comprehensive manner that is sensitive to gender, age and culture. The central approach of the protection element will be the change of socio-cultural patterns and other barriers that promote and reproduce violence. Special attention will be paid to adolescent development, since most rights violations related to violence disproportionally affect adolescents and their overall development. The different forms of violence will be addressed holistically, in accordance with the constitutional precepts and the guidelines deriving from the National Plan for Good Living and the UNDAF.

28. Specific protection strategies related to adolescents will include: (a) follow-up and support of current normative and institutional changes within the juvenile justice system, particularly those related to implementation and monitoring of alternative custodial measures; (b) generate knowledge and awareness regarding violent deaths of adolescents, such as homicides, suicides and accidents, advocating for an age-specific and multisectoral approach to policies aimed at reducing violent deaths.

29. Elements related to emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk reduction will be integrated into each of the four programme components with innovative modalities of institutionalization and standardization, awareness-raising, formal and non-formal learning, promoting multisectoral and inter-agency partnerships, and the participation of children and adolescents.

Cross-sectoral

30. This will support all activities related to programme management, including support and technical assistance for the four programmatic components in areas such as communication for development, monitoring and evaluation, and social and resource mobilization for child rights.

Strategies

31. In general, the programme and its strategies are an interdependent and interrelated set of efforts aligned with national priorities and approaches, the UNDAF and the UNICEF

Strategic Plan. By favouring a multisectoral and inter-sectoral approach over a sectoral one, the programme is conceived as an integrated whole, and not as isolated components.

32. Given the programme's scope and resources, the interventions under the four programmatic components seek to influence actions at both national and subnational levels, with an emphasis on equity and the areas and specific groups in situations of high risk and vulnerability.

33. The set of strategies applied by the country programme will ensure a human rights-based approach and gender equality perspective and include: (a) development of human talent in aspects of institutional management that call for implementation of comprehensive and inter-sectoral interventions at the national and subnational levels for reduction of gaps in income and other measures of inequality. Through capacity development, the programme aims to contribute – at the levels of individuals, families, communities and society as a whole – towards construction and development of environments protective of child rights, and design and implementation of mechanisms for promoting the resilience of adolescents in these environments, facilitating the construction of their future life plans. (b) generation of knowledge and evidence for advocacy and policy dialogue in support of the design of public policies, implementation of strategies and decision-making based on up-to-date data and other reliable information, and identification of and follow-up on the barriers and bottlenecks impeding the guarantee of child and adolescent rights; (c) promotion of public, private and inter-agency partnerships to strengthen collaboration, inter-sectoral and cross-cutting integration among different social actors, as well as promotion of centres of excellence, in order to facilitate monitoring and analysis of trends in the exercise of rights, Corporate Social Responsibility and mobilization of support and resources in favour of the rights of children and adolescents; (d) South-South and triangular cooperation in order to promote learning and the facilitation and exchange of good practices; and (e) Communication for Development, which is a fundamental strategy to facilitate inter-generational dialogue and to contribute toward changing socio-cultural patterns associated with violence and other behaviours impacting the realization of the rights of children and adolescents.

34. Other key strategies are the identification and promotion of innovations in programming, as well as of integration and inter-sectoral links to support the holistic approach.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Maternal-infant health and nutrition	841	1 650	2 491
Inclusive education	723	3 200	3 923
Social inclusion and equality	775	2 400	3 175
Protection from violence, and adolescent development	1 045	2 662	3 707
Cross-sectoral	404	3 300	3 704
Total	**3 788**	**13 212**	**17 000**

Programme and risk management

35. Management of the programme is results-based, in accordance with the corresponding government emphasis, as stipulated in the UNDAF. Its approach facilitates inter-agency coordination through the mechanism of UNDAF Results Groups for planning and programming, integration of sectors and activities, and participatory planning processes between the Government and multilateral cooperation actors of the United Nations System. On the Government side, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, the National Development Planning Secretariat , the Ministry of Social Development Coordination and various line ministries will be the key partners in the planning and management processes. This arrangement will ensure a full alignment with national priorities and challenges, as requested by Member States in the quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system.

36. The integration and rationalization of resources will be further supported by the use of common services such as the United Nations House, and UNICEF will continue to use the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as the mechanism for management of programme financial resources.

37. In accordance with the UNDAF results groups modality, all programmatic components are expected to have a very close articulation among responsible and contributing United Nations agencies within the various results/direct effects groups. For example, UNICEF will coordinate closely with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in early childhood, especially regarding maternal and neonatal mortality and the eradication of malnutrition. UNICEF will work with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to ensure effective coordination of gender-specific elements of the programme and also to ensure that a gender-sensitive approach is applied. On the Northern Border, UNICEF will continue to work within the framework of the inter-agency programme with UNHCR, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), PAHO, UNFPA and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). With UNDP, UNESCO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), UNICEF will work in the areas of rights, cultural identity and bilingual inter-cultural education of the indigenous peoples. HIV/AIDS issues will be coordinated together with PAHO, UNFPA and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

38. UNICEF will prioritize local fundraising through individual donors, which it will complement with approaches to external donors. Corporate Social Responsibility will be promoted from the perspective of co-responsibility, with the purpose of orienting individual commitment and resources towards investment in policies for children and adolescents, and of generating and implementing practices that promote the rights of children and adolescents in the country, and regionally and globally.

39. The identification of areas for multi-country and/or subregional collaboration will be explored for bringing additional resources to the programme and fostering South-South, horizontal and triangular cooperation.

40. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of

managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

41. Systematic analysis and monitoring of the rights of children is an integrated and essential element of the country programme. It will be carried out in close collaboration with the existing structures and institutions, such as the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), the National Secretariat of Planning and Development (SENPLADES), and centres of excellence. Findings from situation analyses and monitoring will generate inputs for action and dialogue to support the design of polices, as well as develop capacities for observance of rights at the subnational and territorial levels.

42. Permanent and systematic monitoring of the situation of children, the evolution of inequality gaps, and bottlenecks and barriers impeding the full exercise of the rights of children and adolescents will be key aspects in the monitoring and evaluation approach. In the framework of the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES), UNICEF will collaborate with the national statistics systems in order to improve the generation of quality and disaggregated data to inform, among other areas, determinant analysis in each of the key areas of support in this programme.

43. As a result of the lessons learned from review exercises, particular attention will be placed on the definition of indicators, baselines and goals for following the progress and results of the interventions established for the programme. Also, follow-up and collaboration in the development of national capacities for following up on the recommendations, both of the Universal Periodic Review and the Committee on the Rights of the Child will be implemented.

44. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and annual planning will serve to identify the mechanisms and instruments, studies, surveys and evaluations to be carried out and will be in line with the UNDAF. Together with the Inter-agency Monitoring and Evaluation group, UNICEF will monitor the UNDAF and its results, including the contribution of UNICEF to them. In addition, UNICEF will contribute to strengthening the inter-agency work on national monitoring and evaluation. Two major evaluations are planned: one on the country programme, 2015-2018, and the other on national interventions to reduce violence against children and adolescents.

45. In close collaboration with the Technical Secretariat for International Cooperation, SENPLADES and the Ministry for Social Development Coordination, regular reviews of the programme will be carried out in order to identify progress and constraints and introduce any necessary adjustments.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Ecuador-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2015-2018

Component 1. Maternal-infant health and nutrition							
Relevant articles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 3, 6, 24, 25. **National priority: National Plan For Good Living. Objective 3**: Guarantee the quality of life of the population. **Millennium Development Goals:** 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger. 4: Reduce child mortality. 5: Improve maternal health.							
UNDAF results associated with UNICEF: Direct Effect #2: By 2018, (the United Nations) has contributed to strengthening the national and local institutional capacities within their competencies and those of the citizenry, in accordance with the guidelines for the involved sectors, to reduce the inequity gaps in the enjoyment of the rights to health, education, habitat and housing, water and sanitation, food, a healthy environment and comprehensive social protection. **Results indicators that measure change and include UNICEF contribution: 1.** Number of public policy instruments developed and/or implemented at the national and local level in the framework of their territorial circumscription and sphere of competence that contribute to the State's institutional strategies to reduce the inequity gaps, in accordance with the Sectoral Social Development Agenda.							
Results Related to the UNICEF Strategic Plan: Outcome 1, output: b. Outcome 4, outputs: a and c							
UNICEF results (outcomes)	*Key progress indicators, baselines and goals*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative outputs of the country programme*	*Main associates, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme result (in millions of US$): Regular resources (RR); Other resources (OR)*[1]		
By end-2018, children, adolescents and mothers, especially in the territories in situations of greatest vulnerability, enjoy	Percentage of live births attended by a skilled health personnel Baseline: TBD Goal: TBD Percentage of women attended at least four times	INEC– National Health and Nutrition Survey INEC – Statistical Yearbook on	By 2018, families have increased knowledge and exercise practices to improve the nutrition of children and adolescents.	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, PAHO.	**RR** 0.8	**OR** 1.7	**Total** 2.5

1. [1] Figures are rounded to the nearest tenth.

greater opportunities and equality in the use of high-impact maternal and child health interventions and use of nutritional support and improved nutrition and care practices for children and adolescents.	during their pregnancy by any provider (skilled or unskilled) for reasons related to the pregnancy Baseline: TBD Goal: TBD Exclusive breastfeeding rate among children 0-5 months old Baseline: 43.8 per cent (2012) Goal: 64 per cent (2018)	Vital Statistics, Births and Deaths	By 2018, the institutions have more evidence for reduction of maternal and child mortality, with rights and gender approaches	Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, PAHO, UNFPA.			
Total: Maternal-infant health and nutrition component					**0.8**	**1.7**	**2.5**

Component 2. Inclusive education and equity					
Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 28, 29 and 32. **National priority: National Plan for Good Living. Objective 2:** Promote equality, cohesion, inclusion and social and territorial equity, amid diversity. **Millennium Development Goals:** 2: Achieve universal basic education.					
UNDAF results associated with UNICEF: Direct effect #2: By 2018, the Programme has contributed to the strengthening of national and local capacities, within their competencies and those of the citizenry, according to the guidelines of the involved sectors to reduce the inequity gaps in the enjoyment of the rights to health, education, habitat and housing, water and sanitation,, food, a healthy environment and comprehensive social protection. **Results indicators that measure change and include UNICEF contribution: 1.** Number of public policy instruments developed and/or implemented at the national and local level, and in their territorial jurisdiction and scope of competence, that contribute to the State's institutional strategies for the reduction of inequity gaps, in accordance with the Sectoral Social Development Agenda.					
Results related to the UNICEF Strategic Plan: Outcome 5, outputs: a, b and c.					
UNICEF results	*Key progress indicators, baselines and goals*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative outputs of the country programme*	*Main associates, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme result*

By end-2018, children and adolescents – with special emphasis on those in the most vulnerable zones – enjoy greater opportunities for the exercise of their rights to education with quality, relevance and good treatment of students.	Rate of attendance in middle basic education (ages 9-11) and upper basic education (ages 12-14) Baseline: • Middle basic 83.29 per cent (2012) • Upper basic: 74.5 per cent (2012) Goal: • Middle basic: 95 per cent (2018) • Upper basic: 95 per cent (2018) Net upper-secondary attendance rate Baseline: 63.9 (2012) Goal: 80 per cent (2018) Net upper-secondary attendance rate among children in the poorest economic quintile Baseline: 53.8 per cent (2012) Goal: TBD	INEC – National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment	By end-2018, public institutions provides improved services related to comprehensive child development based on innovative management methodologies by 2018.	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, UNESCO	**RR** 0.7	**OR** 3.2	**Total** 3.9
			By end-2018, the institutions, families and other actors have capacities, evidence and exchange of experiences for inclusion, retention, quality, gender sensitivity and good treatment in education.	Ministry of Knowledge and Human Talent Coordination, Ministry of Education			
Total: Inclusive education and equity component					**0.7**	**3.2**	**3.9**

Component 3. Social inclusion and equality
Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 2, 3, 4, 26. **National priority: National Plan for Good Living. Objective 2:** Foster equality, cohesion, inclusion and social and territorial equity, amid diversity. **Millennium Development Goals:** 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger.

UNDAF results associated with UNICEF: Direct effect #2: By 2018, the Programme has contributed to strengthening national and local institutional capacities, within its competencies and those of the citizenry, according to the guidelines of the involved sectors, to reduce the inequity gaps in the enjoyment of the rights to health, education, habitat and housing, water and sanitation, food, a healthy environment and comprehensive social protection. **Results indicators that measure the change and include UNICEF contribution: 1.** Number of public policy instruments developed and/or implemented at the national and local level within their territorial jurisdiction and sphere of competency, which contribute to the State's institutional strategies for reducing the inequity gaps, in accordance with the Social Sectorial Development Agenda.							
Results related to the UNICEF Strategic Plan: Outcome 7, outputs: b and c							
UNICEF results	*Key progress indicators, baselines and goals*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative outputs of the country programme*	*Main associates, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme result*		
By end-2018, boys and girls and adolescents, especially those in situations of the greatest vulnerability, enjoy greater opportunities, social inclusion and quality in the exercise of their rights without gender discrimination through an improved policy environment and systems, guided by improved knowledge and data.	Number of children covered by social protection systems Baseline: TBD Goal: TBD	INEC – National Survey of Employment, Unemployment and Under-employment Social Budget Monitoring Publications.	By end-2018, Ecuador has improved information, technical exchanges and evidence related to social protection and the reduction of poverty, especially multidimensional child poverty, with a gender perspective.	National Secretariat of Planning and Development, Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, Technical Secretariat for the Eradication of Poverty, INEC, Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Ecuador Social Observatory Foundation	**RR** 0.8	**OR** 2.4	**Total** 3.2
Total: Social inclusion and equality component					**0.8**	**2.4**	**3.2**

Component 4. Protection from violence, and Adolescent development							
Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: 3, 12, 19, 27, 31, 32, 37 and 40. **National priority: National Plan for Good Living. Objective 2:** Foster equality, cohesion, inclusion and social and geographic equity, amid diversity. **Objective 4**: Strengthen the capacities and potentialities of the citizenry. **Objective 6**: Consolidate the transformation of justice and strengthen comprehensive security, with strict respect for human rights. **Millennium Development Goals:** 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger. 3: Promote equality between the sexes and the empowerment of women. 5. Improve maternal health.							
UNDAF results associated with UNICEF: Direct effect #3: By 2018, the Programme has contributed to strengthening institutional and citizen capacities to promote gender equality and the eradication of all forms of discrimination and violence based on gender, ethnicity, disability, age and human mobility situation. **Results indicators that measure change and include UNICEF contribution: 2.** Number of public institutions at the national and local level that, within their competencies, implement comprehensive strategies based on constitutional and international standards, for changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices that reproduce violence and discrimination.							
Results related to the UNICEF Strategic Plan: Outcome 6, outputs a, b and c.							
UNICEF results	*Key Progress Indicators, baselines and goals*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative outputs of the country programme*	*Main associates, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme result*		
By end-2018 adolescents and children benefit from changes of socio-cultural patterns, protective environments, and multi-sectoral policies that integrate a comprehensive	Percentage of children and adolescents aged 5-17 receiving violent or punishing treatment from their teachers. Baseline: 30 per cent (2010) (33 per cent for boys, 28 for girls); 27 per cent (2004); 20 per cent (2000). Goal: reverse a rising tendency	ODNA – Survey by the Social Observatory of Ecuador Sectorial reports Governmental policies developed	By end 2018, Ecuador has strengthened channels and spaces for adolescent participation and has improved adolescent development policies, including friendly services with specific focus on violence prevention	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, Legislative branch, Judiciary branch, UNFPA, UN-Women, OHCHR	**RR** 1.0	**OR** 2.7	**Total** 3.7

approach to adolescent development, participation and protection from violence, including gender-based violence.	Percentage of children and adolescents between 5 and 17 receiving violent treatment from their parents. Baseline: 44 per cent (2010) (45 per cent for boys, 42 per cent for girls); 44 per cent (2004); 35 per cent (2000). Goal: reverse the rising tendency Violent deaths in adolescents and their causes incorporated into the public agenda Baseline: No Goal: Yes Percentage of children 5-14 involved in child labour Baseline: 3.2 per cent (2012) Goal: 0 per cent (2018)	Information systems Sectorial reports INEC – National Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Under-Employment	By 2018, policymakers, justice actors, social organizations, communities and families are equipped with knowledge, capacities, systems and mechanisms to provide protective environments for children and adolescents, with a gender perspective.	Ministry of Economic and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Social Development Coordination, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labour, Legislative Branch, UNFPA, UN-Women, OHCHR			
Total: Protection from violence, and adolescent development component					**1.0**	**2.7**	**3.7**